n-Boat

ry of the said pla-d, where practica-ges and other arti-mate, which can be amodated on board,

saage money to be er from Easton, or h Third Haven, or en to Baltimore, or 82 50

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Saltimore to the intermebe reverse r other beast from place to heel carriage e said places Shore to any aces on the

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of each kind, on of the coms between Baltimore and between Balti-rtown, if any passen-boat shall also return e fare shall be charg

guors to be abarganates.

Taylor, Captain, July 12.

Court of Appeals Lawis Davall and wife,

Lewis Duvall and wife.

Ve.

Richard Harwood, of Thos. and Henry It.

Harwood, Adm'rs of Ains an Benjamin Harwood deleoner.

This cause being submitted to Court, has been considered.

It is, thereupon, this tests day July, is the year 1837, by the of Appeals, adjudged, ordered. July, in the year lows, my that of Appeals, adjudged, ordered, decreed, that the decree of the phans' Court be reversed, with appealiants. o the appellants.

It is also adjudged, ordered sold creed, that in the distribution of personal estate of Benjamis wood, the intestate in the production amed, the children of his situry the children of each of his bruth who died before the intestate of who died before the interate of receive the share to which seeh ter or brother, if he or she had vived the intestate, would have be entitled, and to the exclusion of a grand children of such sister or he there of the intestate, such grand the dren being the children of a sea daughter or said sister or brother the intestate, and who died before the intestate. intestate.

All those who are entitled to additional tributive share of the personal semi of Benjamin Harwood, late of the city of Annapoins, are requested; call on Henry H. Harwood, at the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, on a after Thursday the 26th instant, who a distribution will be made of all the personal estate, then in possession of the administrators, according to the direction of the above decree irection of the above decree RICHARD HARWOOD of The

HENRY H HARWOOD, Adm'rs. of Ben Harwool

Anne-Arundel County, to vision on application to me, the subsister, Chief Judge of the third Judm District, by petition, in writing John Talbot, junior, of Anne Aruse county, praying for the Feneir of the act for the relief of sundry insolved dablors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the acceptance of the sundred and five, and the acceptance of the sundred and five and the acceptance of the sundred and five and District, by petition, in writing John Talbot, junior, of Anne Aruse county, praying for the benefit of act for the relief of sundry insolved and five, and the several supplements thereto, a substitution of the petition, and the said John Talbot junior, having satisfied me that has resided in the State of Maryha two years immediately preceding time of his application, and that is in actual continement for debt only in actual continement for debt only in the therefore ordered and adjudy by me that the said John Talbot hior, be discharged from his configuration, and that he specified in the said John Talbot in the relief or ordered and adjudy by me that the said John Talbot in the first of the said to substitute General Anyleton in the first of the said to substitute General Anyleton in the first of the said to substitute General Anyleton in the first of the said to substitute General Anyleton in the first of the said to substitute General Anyleton in the first of the said to substitute General Anyleton in the first of the said to substitute General Anyleton in the first of the said to substitute General Anyleton in the first of the said to substitute General Anyleton in the first of the said the firs continuous the purpose of a commending a trustee for their bestit, on the said John Talbot, jung then and there taking the oath by a

his property, and to shew cause if my they have, why the said John Talk junior, should not have the benefit the said act, and supplements there. rest, May 14, 1827 m. S. Green 3a'

said acts prescribed, for delivering

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fici has is issued out of Anne-Arundel count court, and to me directed, against the goods and to me directed, again to goods and chattels, of Margaret Hil Ex'x, of Joseph Hall, at suit of Em-nwel Dadds. I have seized and the in execution, one negro Woman by the name of Jane, and two children the name of Jane, and two child's Jacob and Siby, and on Thursdry the ninth day of August next, at the present sea, I shall proceed to sell the said by groes to the highest bidder, for the to satisfy the debt due as aforesal Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

R. Welch, of Ben. Shi

Jul Lia.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fier facinia sued out of Anne Arundel court court, and to me directed, against the goods and chartels, lands and ten goods and chartels, langs and inents, of Benjamin Owens, surring partner of John Welch, at suit Benjamin McCeney, I have seize and taken in execution, all the rittile, interest, property, claim and mand, either at law, or in equity, the said Benjamin Owens, in salt all that tract of land called, "Born Mead," containing three hundred suffty acres of land, more or less all the containing three containing three containing fifty acres of land, more or less alsixteen valuable Slaves, consuming a sixteen valuable Slaves, consisting a

A.A. Comty.

TOL LEXXII.

capper entries and the control of th

and the particular of the state of ANNAPOLIS Thursday, August 2, 1827.

A. . BYILL FLY

Jonas Green, HUZCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS,

Three Dollars per annum.

ndidates for the Legislature! ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. Aboer Linthicum, Charles R. Stewart, 11. Robert W. Kent,: William J. W. Compton, Christopher L. Gantt, Charles S. Matthews, John S. Williams, John S. Sellman, Robert Welch, of Ben. Edward E. Anderson, Stevens Gambrill, Joseph Nicholson.

ection or Joan Quincy Adams, as Presi-ent of the United States, and held in the ity of Baltimore, on the 23d day of July,

we must be calm and sincere. The stain is of too serious importance to mit our predelictions and prejudices to enlisted in its service; the passions are agents to be trusted in so grave a mat;. Neither the dazzling power of militarplots, nor the rich stores of intellectual range, must be permitted to beguile us this occasion. The welfare of the Relic is at state, and if we undertake to in that behalf, but not divers ourselves as

the three distinguished citizens with oning respect, and discharge the duty field to us with integrity and firmness. Training the pretensions set up by the cotte of General Jackson to enable him upphant the present Chief Magistrate, could be the severest injustice to consist waxing, either in respect for the cost, or is admiration for the success of selectated Military Chieftain. In these is we are not less against the than his against the celebrate victary at New Orleans, and to do look to the intrepid hero who directed it is should our country unfortunately be oil is a state of war before his manly victad military taste should decline, such at confidence in his patriotism, that we take the providence in his patriotism, that we have a many to see him associated with plant defenders of our country, under fractions of an able and firm Administics.

If it had fallen to our lot to have enter-attack present attackment in this case.

are tion of an able and firm Administical are the second of an able and firm Administical are the second of an able and firm Administical are the second of an able and firm Administical are the second of the seco

The state of the s

ry strong but if, we confident believe the sound, discriminating good same of the American people will consider immy obtained the man for the Chief Magistracy at this niston, we have yet to learn that the General possesses them. As a hember of this Bas, of the Bench, of the Bust Convention, of the Congress, he has never exhibited himself above the 'level of addinary men and if it the civil stations to which he has been called, he has been in no manner distinguished by the plaudits of his country, it was because his country was unacquainted with any peculiar ment that he had displayed. His only tilent lies in military life, and there he appears capable of rendering good ed. His only talent lies in military life, and there he appears espable of rendering good services to the Republic, and of gathering fame for himself. But even in military life he has committed errors that should warm as against considering him best qualified for the highest civil station in the Government - errors at several times, emanating, no doubt, from constitutional hardinood, and an ardent zeal in his country's service, but which were all calculated to diminish the sanctity of the civil authority.

The adherents of the General, in their seal to support him, have adventurously at zeal to support him, have adventurously at

constitute some of the richest treasures in

be redressed.

If General Jackson suffers in this contrast,
it is owing to the imprudence of his friends
—we have done no more than to perform a

hils to tyrannite over those against whom it may be directed. Our feelings are bot sufficient on this obsciole—weaker guided by gut soberest understanding, and we prefer Mr. Adams, as promulted through the life, the most capable in all respects—and the therefore furnishes the best and eafest grounds to expect the most able and beneficial discharge of the arthuous duties of the exalted station.—Beyond this we have neither wish, nor end, nor sim.

A magnanhous people will never withhold the meed of praise that is justly due to this matter, we are still at a lose to see un-hold the meed of praise that is justly due to this matter, we are still at a lose to see un-hold the meed of praise that is justly due to

fessedly, both from education & employment throughout his life, the most capable in all respects—and he therefore furnishes the best and eafest grounds to expect the most able and beeraficial discharge of the arduous duties of the exalted station.—Beyond this we have neither wish, nor end, nor sim.

A magnanhmous people will never withhold the meed of praise that is justly due to the accomplished qualifications or meritorious services of a fellow citizen—but a high minded people, who, in all their public acts, keep the pational Welfare steadily and singly in view, are a hittle scrupulous of wasting themselves in panegyrics upon those they design to lift to patronage and power it is therefore we shall not dwell upon the widely known facts of Mr. Adams having received, in early life, the best and most estended education this country could afford, of his unvarying habits of reflection and study—of his being intimately and practically conversant with the public measures of this country for the last forty years—of his high rank among the men of learning of the world—or of the pledges which are given in his uniformly unexceptionable private character, throughout his whole life. But we shall maintain our opinions and preference upon public grounds alone, and upon reasons and views which exclusively appersizate was the election of Chief Magisarie. The work of man, however admirable, is necessarily imperfect; and there is no part of our excellent Federative system which the forecast of its authors and the reflecting wisdem of those who ratified it, thought would be so like in time to endanger its, existence, as the election of Chief Magisarie. Although our form of government was in some parts new, and in others an improvement upon things which had existed before, yet the principle of an elective Chief Magisarie. Authough our form of government was in some parts new, and in others an improvement upon things which had existed before, yet the principle of an elective Chief Magisarie.

rious favourites too, who will engrow the affections and confidence of their respective sections of country. From the operation of this affection and confidence, local attachments, and jealousies and contests will arise, and, without a check, the flation will quadrennially be thrown into agitation that will become most wlarming. Fo guard against this impending terror we have nothing to rely on but the salutary influence of established custom, which, being founded in wise precaution, in a nation of intelligence easily acquires force. The first President of the United States having voluntarily retired from office at the expiration of his second term, that voluntary retirement has been construed into an example that has been construed to extend the example that has been construed to extend the example that has been construed to extend th

But we demand with frankness and we expect to be answered with candour, if such a state of things, or if such a necessity now exists in our country? Is it even pretended that it does? Hast the opposition to Mr. Adams been undertaken by the friends of General Jackson, because it is known that General Jackson, because it is known that General Jackson, because it is known that General Jackson possesses all the necessary qualifications for the Presidential office, in a superior degree to what Mr. Adams does? Or because the measures of Administration are bad, and that they expect such defects will be remedied by a different course of administration likely to be pursued under General Jackson? Or was this opposition determined on anterior to the developement of any measure by this Administration? Or did it originate in a predetermined intent to eject a man from office, who, notwithstanding the generally mide, judicious and ablé course of his measures, has been so unfortunate as not to have propitisted those who were resolved never to be appeased?

This brings us fairly to the consideration This brings as fairly to the consideration of the objections urged by the opposition,

rally divided among them all, neither having a majority, it is utterly impossible to tell who is the favourite of a majority of the whole; and it was on account of this impossibility, that the constitution pointed out the House of Representatives as another body of intelligent electors, who were immediately to select one from the three candidates that the electorsl colleges had distinguished by the greatest number of votes —Considering it much less important which of the three should be confined immediate-their choice should be confined immediate. their choice should be confined immediately to one of them. Mr. Adams was second by the electoral college vote, and not far behind the foremost; and a portion of the votes given to Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay,

conduct, or how ill it suits the mouths of those who ardently advocate Mr. Crawford's

election by the House of Representatives, when he was much lower on the electoral poll than either Mr. Adams or Gen. Jackson, we forbear to expose.

Fearing lest the constitution and the reason of things should be against them in this objection, the opposition then assert, that Mr. Adams was corruptly elected in the House by the intrigue of Mr. Clay: and to this accusation, as gross as it is unworthy, as hideous as it is unfounded, the Jackson Convention have lent themselves with all the positive force of their fame, and with all the artificial influence of their learned notes and commentaries. notes and commentaries.

That the first moments of mortified disappointment should have given rise, smap some men, to a heated and irascible coulition of this sort, was neither to have been wondered at nor regarded; but time and reflection ought to have induced a juster construction of things. It is easy to indulge in accusations against men, and in time of high political ferment, the disposition to yield a submissively credulous ear to imputation against those whom it is our purpose tustippose, is often the vice of men. Let us however judge by safer and more just laws of construction, and more becoming the high character of all.

In the absence of every thing like posi-

of construction, and more becoming the high character of all.

In the absence of every thing like positive proof, which is admitted by the opposition in this case, they have recourse to circumstantial proof, in the construction of which we maintain 'hat it is a violation of all rule of interpretation and of moral right to recur to supposed corrupt motives and views to explain, that which may be equally well explained by obvious and known fair ones. As a representative in congress at the time of the late presidential election, Mr. Clay was obliged to vote—he was in effect limited to a choice between Mr. Adams and General Jackson, for the condition of Mr. Crawford's health, at that time, put him out of the question with all who were not previously pledged. Between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson there was an entire good understanding; but between mir. Adams and Gen. Jackson there was an entire good understanding; but between meither of them and Mr. Clay, did there exist any

Mesers. Jay, Hamilton and Madison's Pederalist.

During the hate canvass for electors of president and vice-president, exception was taken by Mr. Clay to; the construction and facts given in a correspondence between Mr. Adams and Mr. Russell in relation to events, that transpired on the mission to Ghent; yet the contest which grew out of this between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, was not of a nature to interrupt their accustomed intercourse and association. But the stand taken by Mr. Clay in the year 1819, against Gen. Jackson's conduct, just after stand taken by Mr. Clay in the year 1819, against Gen. Jackson's conduct, just after the Seninole war, a time when no mas on earth expected that the General would ever be held up as a candidate for the presidential chair, was of a much harsher and more serious character; and we have every reason to believe, produced from that day an entire alienation between them/and implanted in the general the most implacable resentment. Mr. Clay, on that occasion, arraigned the conduct of Gen. Jackson, in the strongest and most fearless terms, and with an ability rarely equalled by any man, seldom surpassed by himself. This he did in the discharge of his congressional duty,

duty to vote for him.

As little do we believe that Mr. Adams nominated Mr. Clay to the senate as Sucretary of State from personal attachment or obligations but knowing that no man in this country had passed through a more brilliant public course for the last (wenty years than Mr. Clay, in which he had acquired great popularity and evinced a statesmanlike shility that classed him in the forement rank of American statesmen, it is ful aid to the administration.

Had Mr. Clay been an ordinary or sub-altern man who could have been managed, and who had been thus elevated to a stati-on for which he was unfit, then, indeed, there might have been some plausibility in the story of a "bargain"—But if his con-ceded distinction as a statesman justifiably eeded distinction as a statesman justifably commanded the appointment, we ought to distrust both the reasoning and the conjecture that implied the belief of stipulated reward. We disdain all such suppositious imputations to accomplish ends—and with this plain narrative of facts we meet the conjectural and gratuitous positions of the

conjectural and gratuitous positions of the opposition.

Next, Mr. Adama' appointments to office are harshly censured to bring him into disrepute. On this point so delicate in its nature, many reason either with a morbid or with a wounded sensibility, whilst comparatively few agree in any particular. In selecting a citizen for any public station, many hopes will be frustrated, and the disappointed partiels and their friends will be apt to indulge in repudiating the choice, and enlisting the feelings of others in their behalf. In an extended empire, like our own, where numerous appointments, are to be made in different perts of it, a chief magistrate must necessarily often rely much upon the judgment and information of others; and it is equally certain, that no man can give universal satisfaction in appointments. We do not pretend to say that we would have recommended, or that we sporose of all the appointments of the president—but we very much doubt, whether any of the geutlemen who have been held up as candidates would have made more that we should have approved—and as we only desire that the character of the country should be estatined and its welface premoted by a due and proper dis-

guilty of an attempt to corrupt them. At the same time the Secretary of State At the same time the Secretary of State is assailed for taking the printing of the laws from his fues and giving it to his friends. Without stopping to remark upon the unkind and unmerited imputation which is here cast upon those who have been appointed to office, or to reconcile this blowing hot and cold with the same as the contract of the same cold with the same as the contract of the same cold with the same contract. and cold with the same mouthwill merely observe, that it is impossi-ble for any man to make any appointtives, or find some pretences to con-demn. If the President confines appointments to his own friends, the cry of proscription is loudly resounded. If he appoints from those who have opposed him, he is charged with corrup-tion.—So, if a Secretary of State, in fulfilment of the law which empowers him to select the printers of the law, permits that patronage to remain with those who revile him and desires to destroy his reputation, he is either laughed at as timid or imbecile, or he is said to wish to winover his adversaries by rewards. But if he boldly re-moves that patronage from those who basely malign him, and confides it to those who treat him more friendly and fairly, we see that he is accused of partially, of cruel injustice, and of a wish to "punish independence." Seeing then that the appointment of neither friend nor opponent can escape condemnation, to what are we to atcan an appointment be made? We abjure all such indiscriminate, such captious objections—all such predetermined, implacable hostility—and we. mined, implacable hostility—and we, thank that man in the name of our country, whoever he may be, that has the magnanimity and firmness, in making his selections for office, to appoint those who are distinguished for their virtues, their capacitations and their fillulity to the country. ty, and their fidelity to the country. regardless of political names or party

distinctions.

But how injudicious is it in the opposition thus to commit themselves? to censure President Adams for disregarding party distinctions in making some of his appointments from those who oppose him; when it is known, that, next to the victory at New Orleans, the strongest motive avowed by many of them for supporting General Jackson, is his letter to President Monroe, where, among other things, he advises him to pursue the very same course, of making his appointments in-discriminately from all parties, among men of approved fidelity to the country. Thus it is we see, how a heated zeal takes the lead from discretion and betrays into inconsistency those, who have united with an opposition that has proclaimed from the beginning, even before the adoption of a single measure. "that the Administration should be put down, if its measures were as pure as

That there may be among the opposition those confiding less in the merit of their qualifications than in their vioof party to recommend them to office, who do not like the liberal advice of General Jackson or the liberal practice of Mr. Adams, we present of Mr. Adams, we pretend neither to assert nor to deny—but if this conduct in Mr. Adams can be imputed to him as a fault, presuming that General Jackson gave his advice in good faith, what right have the opposition to except from him a different or better course?

Another objection urged against Pre-sident Adams is, that he has neither recommended nor used his influence with Congress to after the Constitution so as to prevent the election of President from coming before the House of Representatives.

How far it becomes a President of the United States, at all times, to re-commend alterations in the Constitution of the Pederal Government; is a grave and great question that we have neither time nor space here to less in-to. We would barely remark that in a confederated government, the alteraction of the constitution is a very serial